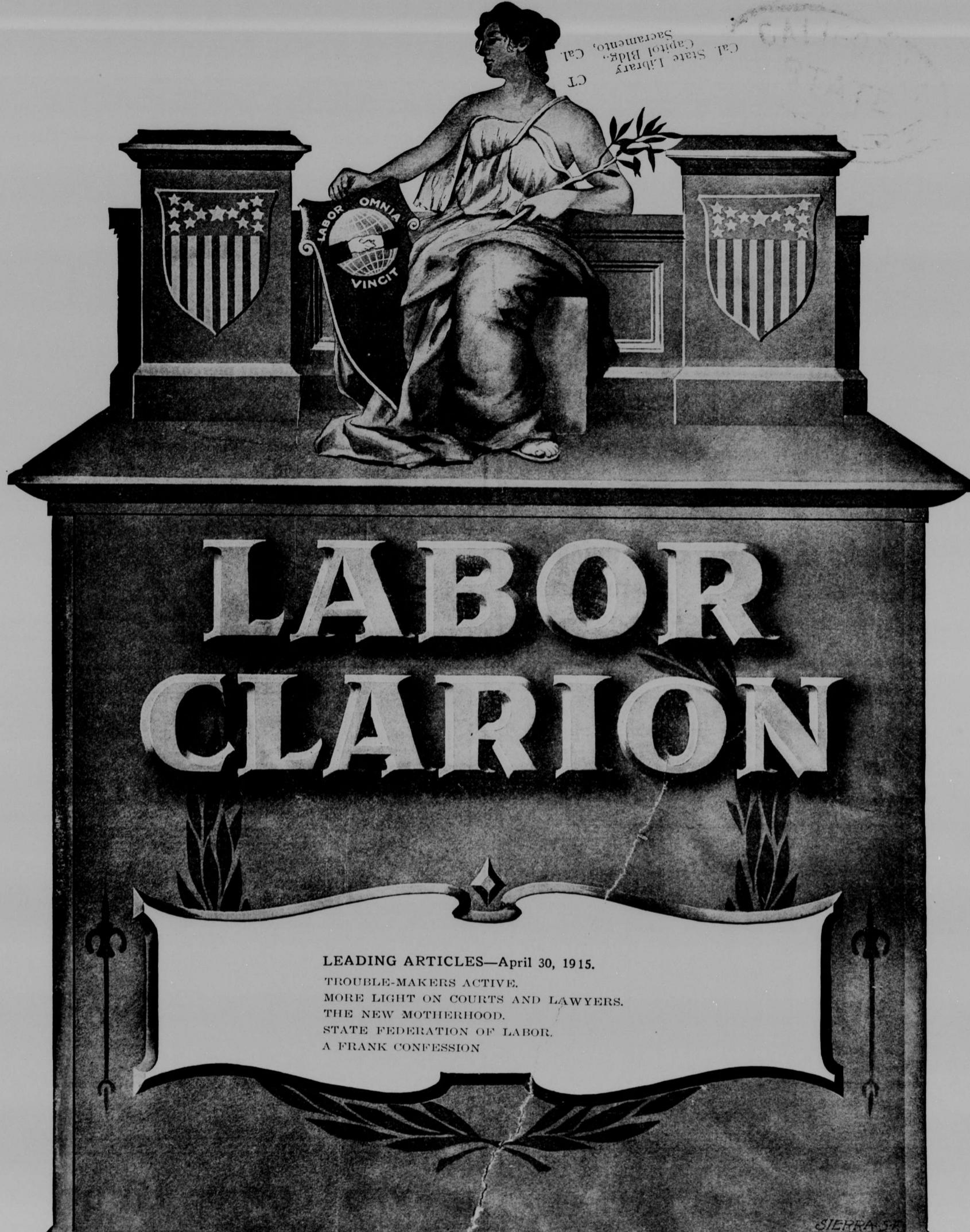


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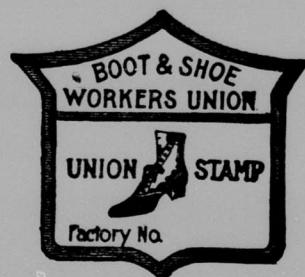
LEADING ARTICLES—April 30, 1915.

TROUBLE-MAKERS ACTIVE.
MORE LIGHT ON COURTS AND LAWYERS.
THE NEW MOTHERHOOD.
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.
A FRANK CONFESSION

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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÷ -:- Trouble-Makers Active -:- ÷

The following editorial taken from the San Francisco "Commercial News" indicates that those who desire to plunge this city into industrial strife are active and constantly at work sowing the seeds of hypocritical, yet unintelligent greed:

The annual meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association which has just been held, shows that institution to be in good shape and in every particular qualified for the arduous task cut out for it by labor conditions in this city.

Under the active control of such men as J. W. Mason and Seneca C. Beach it has not only grown in membership—

But it has increased its influence and its financial reserve.

Which is a quite important fact.

Because the sinews of war are the important things which an institution that is called upon to do the work carried on by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

The history of the association dates well back in the experience of the city.

San Francisco has always been more than generous to labor unionism.

Labor unionism has regarded San Francisco as its particular and exclusive field, by right of conquest and general acceptance, thereof.

No one seemed to realize just what it meant to have the city controlled industrially by the proscriptive method employed by the labor unions.

Until it was really too late to talk about any other policy.

Impenetrably the cord had been drawn about the neck of the city and industrially it was decidedly short of breath.

One by one its industries either abandoned the effort and went out of business, or pulled up stakes and departed for pleasanter and more profitable places.

And we were in a bad way in the matter of manufactures.

We tried to argue ourselves out of the conviction that we were in wrong as they say—

But it was not possible to do so.

The figures were against us.

Some of our "peace at any price" people and institutions made desperate efforts to show that while it seemed we were losing industrially—in reality such was not the case.

But facts are stubborn things.

The trek of enterprise past our very doors to more congenial places was almost a daily persistent reminder of the indefensible folly of our attitude on the subject of labor unionism.

Attempts had been made repeatedly by a few plucky farsighted men to organize and fight the force that was slowly but certainly crushing the commercial life out of the city.

But it was hard and almost thankless work.

Some of the concerns that should have stood back of the work and lent its aid personally, and better still financially, were either afraid to do so or could not be made to realize what had been done toward hobbling our commerce by organized labor.

Once in a while the efforts of the men who did realize what was going on and the need of determined opposition to it were neutralized by others who had some axe to grind individually.

The political bee was particularly busy.

Just as busy as the little bee we read about in the spelling books.

Of course a political bee couldn't be seen hobnobbing with any anti-union sentiment.

That would be inviting disaster, sure enough.

So the merchant with any sort of political bee wouldn't touch the anti-labor union cause—on any account.

But he wasn't always as frank on the other side.

Frankness doesn't seem to be always a political quality.

So the merchant with political ambition could generally be counted on to obstruct the work of the people who were trying to pry labor unionism away from its death grip on the city enterprises.

The fact that he was a traitor in doing so didn't interfere in the least with his work—it went merrily on just the same.

And with this and the almost appalling indifference of others the work of liberating the city's industries was slow enough.

In fact it was almost disheartening.

With the reorganization of the institution that preceded it the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association took up the work.

Took it up and prosecuted it with a vigor and persistence that have produced remarkable results.

This virile organization has added to its membership until it now may claim to represent the constructive business sentiment of the city.

It has combated successfully the idea that a few labor union men may simply, by virtue of being organized, prevent the individual laborer from working.

It has done much toward restraining the propensity to foment strikes and thus keep the city in turmoil industrially.

It has fought and defeated unwise and proscriptive legislative measures.

It has contested and beaten attempts to override the law in favor of labor unions locally.

It maintains a labor bureau where no questions are asked about a man's affiliations.

And best of all it has advanced the cause of the open shop educationally until the city stands almost ready to embrace it.

So it has already done giant's work—

And it will do still more.

It may as well be said to the plunderers who are back of the movement to provoke an industrial conflict in San Francisco that organized labor proposes to sit steady in the boat and let the fools on the other side do the rocking, and also let them wear the Oregon boot if they succeed in satisfying their perverted inclinations and desires.

In the event of a contest, however, labor will be prepared to put up a fight that will not cease until hypocrites have been compelled to abandon their efforts to establish slave conditions in the industries of San Francisco. Prate as they will about their democracy and humanitarianism these creatures will deceive no one, because their past records are sufficient to condemn them in the minds of all fair men. "If you had not the name of a sluggard you might sleep until 9 without comment," but such reputations do these insects bear that their every move is gazed upon with suspicion by all honest citizens.

Their secret manipulations will avail them nothing even though they do induce a few poor dupes to follow their lead for a time, because the sensible employers of San Francisco will not stand with a band of sharks whose only god is the dollar. The gold worshippers left a splendid sample of their work in the city of Stockton with its ruined business conditions and paralyzed industries and it is not to be believed that any great number of San Francisco employers desire to follow in that trail.

MORE LIGHT ON COURTS AND LAWYERS

The problems connected with contemporary administration of law and justice are many and of difficult nature to ascertain and understand. To the average workingman the domain of law and legal procedure is an unknown world, and he has only a hazy and undefined conception as to the facts upon which criticism of courts and lawyers are based. Hence, possessing only a vague perception that the courts and lawyers are generally against the workingman, he has no means to propose any remedy for that severe but indescribable condition, and contents himself in most cases by keeping out of court whenever possible and to suffer injustice rather than fight for his legal rights. By instinct, common sense and the universal demand for reason and justice, the workingman feels, knows that he has legal and human rights, but deems the task of ascertaining and enforcing them in a court of justice to be impossible, or too costly to be of any practical value.

Any person possessing the faculty of pointing out to the ordinary mind the real and basic faults to be found in our methods of court procedure, and able to show us a way out of the legal labyrinth, a way out into the common field of fairness and justice to rich or poor, mighty or weak, capital or labor,—is a rarity among men and deserves the thanks and support of all.

Above thoughts have come to us while perusing a pamphlet of some 140 pages, selling at twenty-five cents and published by Frank Cramer of Palo Alto, California. The pamphlet is entitled "The Case of the People against the Lawyers and the Courts," and contains in a nutshell most of the facts and observations which go to condemn our present system of legal procedure and make reformation thereof along new and better lines desirable and the most important problem of our day and generation.

The author illustrates his points by well-known incidents in the contemporary legal history of this State, and drives his lesson home by showing some great achievements already made in California to remedy the great legal wrongs under which we suffer.

The first chapter is named "Hog-tight fences and fence-running lawyers." By quoting from the Roman law, he shows that, in that system as well as in ours, it was the function of lawyers to create and evade technical rules of law in such a wonderful maze, that only the initiated could unravel its mysteries. A Roman father could by one law sell his son into slavery but three times. Another law forbade any person to own more than five hundred acres of land. Hence, there arose a practice whereby a father sold his sons into slavery for short periods in succession, after which each son took up five hundred acres of government land, thereby permitting the father to acquire large tracts of land. Thus technicality was used by Romans to evade the intent and spirit of every law. Today, every large corporation and financier employs a large staff of best obtainable legal talent for the purpose of evading every beneficial law enacted in the interest of the people. Our modern system is growing more and more complicated and full of technicalities. Hence, the rich and powerful are furnished the more means to evade legal responsibility. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in statutory crimes, enacted to restrain the powerful and mighty, it is still a matter of common knowledge that few such, if any, ever land in jail. Lawyers are paid to draft the laws to catch the lawbreakers, and lawyers are paid to keep them out of jail after breaking the law. It is the maze of technical rules that makes it exceedingly easy for the man who employs men skilled and well versed in the intricate rules of technical law, to evade and nullify our laws.

By apt illustrations from recent cases, the author shows how in criminal cases the lawyers play with loaded dice, as it were, and the people are always losers. A San Francisco lawyer was arrested for bigamy. He denied that he was married to his legal wife, and pleaded a lie that he had married her sister, who afterwards died. While the trial was pending, he escaped to British Columbia; it took three governments to bring him back to California at a cost of \$15,000 and many delays. When brought back, he was not tried for the bigamy, but for perjury regarding some testimony in the former case. After a long trial bristling with technicalities, the jury disagreed, nine for conviction and three for acquittal from start to finish. The three men were suspected by the other members of the jury of having been "seen" by the defendant. He was tried for a new perjury committed during the perjury trial. Then at last, the defendant was found guilty. All of the city's judges were disqualified and an outside judge had to be brought in to sit in the case. For years afterwards, the appellate courts were imperturbed again and again to reverse the last trial.

This case shows what one lawyer can do single handed to bring the law and the courts into contempt when he is caught in a coarse and brazen crime, yet the defense was of absolutely no merit, and the evidence so clear that a child of six could not make a mistake in arriving at a just verdict.

Our system has been developed to the point that error is the most important part of it. A judge gave an instruction defining larceny as "wrongful or fraudulent stealing, taking and carrying away." The upper court set aside the verdict and granted a new trial because it held that the instruction should have read "and" instead of "or."

The above are only a few of the great number of points brought out, and it is well to say that in considering same, he does not fail to refer to the usual broad assertions and general platitudes offered to excuse such faults in our system of legal casuistry.

Constitutional questions are evaded and dodged whenever it is possible to decide a case on a minor technical point.

The book is of extraordinary value, and should be read by every workingman. We close this brief review with the following quotation from the author:

"No better book of jokes for the American people could be written than a collection of legal errors on which appeals and reversals have been based. But even such intellectual folly could be tolerated if the effect of error were evenhanded. If a man commits embezzlement or bribery, unless he is prosecuted within a given time the statute of limitations runs against his act, and thereafter he can be as independent as those who have behaved themselves. But if a board of school trustees issues bonds and anywhere in the complicated procedure commits a petty, unintentional error, that error has perpetual force and may even deprive an honest investor of the money that he has paid for the bonds. It is small comfort to know that such errors would have absolutely no effect and would in most cases never be known were not a special class of men whose efforts were given over to nosing about for them."

Whereas, while polish, refinement, culture, and breeding are in no way arguments for artistic result, it is also no reproach to the most finished scholar or greatest gentleman in the land that he be absolutely without eye for painting or ear for music—that in his heart he prefers the popular print to the scratch of Rembrandt's needle, or the songs of the hall to Beethoven's "C minor Symphony."—James M'Neill Whistler.

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THE NEW MOTHERHOOD.

By Meta L. Stern.

Motherhood, sweet, tender word! Conjuring up pictures of quiet and peace, of intimacy and love, of intensely domestic, personal relations! When we say motherhood, we think of the young mother with the new-born babe at her breast, we think of the tender face bending over the cradle, of the loving arms outstretched to which the children fly from pain and trouble, for comfort and for shelter; we think of the venerable, gray-haired mother, to whom grown sons and daughters return lovingly, joyfully, after years of separation, regarding her still as the guardian angel of their lives. Such is the motherhood we know and venerate, the motherhood that has always been, since man emerged from barbarism, the motherhood that will always be, while men and women love and mate, while babes are born.

But there is a larger motherhood; one nobler still. It does not replace the old motherhood of tender family ties; it only augments and expands it. It has grown from it as the mighty oak grows from the acorn, as the flower blossoms from the bud. The larger motherhood has developed by the process of evolution, just as the primitive clan developed into the modern nation. It is new. It is young. It is rich with unlimited possibilities for the good of mankind. It is a product of the awakening social conscience of the modern socialized world.

The new motherhood reaches out beyond the one, little cradle, beyond the personal family and the individual home. It says not "my children" but "our children," the children of city, state, nation, world—the children of humanity. This motherhood looks into the dark, ill-ventilated tenement dwelling and says "let there be air and light." It cleans up the streets and the alleys and combats germ-breeding sweat-shops, to protect the children's health. It places its hand on the nation's food supply and says: "pure milk for babies! Wholesome, unadulterated food for our growing girls and boys!" It builds schools and establishes playgrounds to improve the physical, mental and moral education of the young. It cries out against the monster of child labor. It endeavors to rescue childhood from the fangs of poverty, disease and crime. It improves legislation, beautifies cities, preserves forests, and teaches the responsibilities of parenthood, for the benefit of generations still unborn.

The new motherhood demands the participation of women in the government of cities, states and nations; it demands political equality for the mother sex, that the mother's voice may be effectively heard, that her experience may be practically applied in the interest of her children. For the new motherhood knows that the social home, like the individual home, needs mothering as well as fathering.

In its present manifestations the new motherhood of women is the world's greatest hope. With the leading countries of Europe torn by the most gigantic and bloodiest conflict the world has ever known, with thousands upon thousands of homes destroyed, millions of women robbed of husbands, brothers, sons—millions of children orphaned, with the products of centuries of civilization swept away in a few months of male combativeness gone mad, with even the workers of the world breaking their pledges of brotherhood and flying at each others' throats at the command of their rulers, only the mother voice rings out above the din of battle in its desperate cry for peace, peace!

From the belligerent countries where soldiers and statesmen, scientists and poets preach the religion of undying hatred and the gospel of bloody revenge, the voices of women are raised, calling out to each other that there is no enmity between the women of the warring nations, that

there is only a common grief, a common suffering. German and Austrian women, from the graves of the slaughtered sons, send messages of sympathy to the mourning mothers in England, France and Belgium. English women speak of Austrian and German women as their sisters. Women of many nations, representing many classes, come together in The Hague, that historical city of peaceful little Holland, where so many treaties were signed that have been ruthlessly broken, in the world's first peace congress of women. They come, not to weep over the present international calamity, but to work and to plan for the rapid ending of this, and for the prevention of further wars. They come, not to send tearful appeals to those whom they consider responsible for the wholesale murder of their sons, but to demand to be heard by the rulers and the war lords, to demand recognition of the woman's, of the mother's opinion, in all further deliberations on the question of peace or war.

The mother voice, once raised in the international relations of nations, will never again be silenced. On the blood-soaked battlefields of Europe, amid the ruins of nineteenth century civilization, the twentieth century hope, a world motherhood, has been born.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces examinations for compensation insurance clerk, stenographer, and typist, to be held in San Francisco and Los Angeles, May 15, 1915.

These examinations are open to all American citizens residing in California, who comply with the requirements, but experience in an insurance office will be of great value to any candidate.

Application blanks and further information may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento. Completed applications must be filed with the commission on or before May 10, 1915.

HATTERS' UNION THREATENED.

D. F. Loewe & Co. of Danbury, Conn., in an open letter to the members of the Danbury Hatters' Union, announced that private homes and the bank accounts of individual union men would be seized unless the National Hatters' Union, at its convention in May, pays the \$300,000 judgment assessed against the labor men for an alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

SELLS-FLOTO-BUFFALO BILL SHOWS.

The circus is coming; coming with its wagons of gilt and glitter, with its strange animals, with its beautiful women on horseback and everything else that goes to make up a wonderful, happy day beneath the great spreading tents. For five days beginning May 2d there will be in San Francisco the Sells-Floto Circus and Buffalo Bill's Original Wild West exhibition, afternoon and night.

Many features are with the circus this year, principal among which are Col. William Frederick Cody (Buffalo Bill) with his entire retinue of Indians, riders, ropers, cowboys, cowgirls, rangers, soldiers and vaqueros; and Rosa Rosalind, the Maid of Mystery. Never in the history of America has there been an equestrienne like Rosa Rosalind. One after another she turns aircsets, "flip-flops" and somersaults upon the back of a plunging horse until it is almost impossible for the eye to follow her.

Then, too, there are many other features to be seen with the big show this year, Captain Recardo and his lions, Lucia Zora and her three herds of performing elephants, Devlin's Zouaves, the forty clowns, Rhoda Royal and his horses, and hundreds of acrobats, aerialists, contortionists and tumblers.

The price of the circus this year? The same as ever, a general admission of 25 cents, including a seat. Two performances are to be given, one at 2:15 in the afternoon and another at 8:15 at night. Doors will be open an hour earlier.



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STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

At the meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor held April 18th the following were present: President D. P. Haggerty, Vice-Presidents Witten W. Harris, T. J. Vitaich, H. J. Young, E. H. Hart, Fred W. Heckman, Harry Bartley, D. J. Gorman, James E. Hopkins, Alfred E. Steiner, Wm. J. McQuillan, Secretary Paul Scharrenberg, and Legislative Agent Edward A. Brown. Excused—Jacob Beckel, F. C. Marsh, Harry Pothoff and James Giambruno.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

After disposing of a large number of communications the following business was transacted:

Committee from Pile Drivers' Union No. 77—Brothers Cameron and Bush were admitted and asked the executive council to render every possible assistance in having the proposed bridge at Watsonville constructed by union labor. After some discussion and explanation the subject matter was referred to the president and secretary.

Pardon for Ford and Suhr—Secretary reported upon the hearing held in this city before the Governor, at which he was urged to extend executive clemency to Ford and Suhr. Also, that the brief containing the argument of Attorney McNutt had been published and submitted to the Governor, and that the bill for printing said brief, amounting to \$100 had been paid by the State Federation, as per action of the executive council.

Requests for Organizers—The various requests for organizers were then discussed in detail and, on motion, referred to the president and secretary for favorable action as far as the finances of the Federation would permit.

Legislative Report—The secretary reported in detail upon the situation at Sacramento. Also, that Edward A. Brown of Machinists' Union No. 68 had been employed as legislative agent of the Federation during the second half of the session. This was done with the approval of President Haggerty when the secretary found that he was unable to give his entire time to the Federation's services during the session of the Legislature. Brother Brown, who had come from Sacramento to render his report, then explained in detail the status of the various measures in which the Federation was interested.

In the matter of the Anti-Injunction bill which had been loaded down in the Senate with several very objectionable amendments, it was decided to indorse the action of the president and secretary who had repudiated the amended bill by telegram to Senator Lyon.

Stockton Situation—Vice-President Vitaich reported at length upon the situation at Stockton. The secretary supplemented the report and stated that it had been impossible to date to compile a complete financial statement because additional contributions had been received from time to time and forwarded to Brother Woods, chairman of the Stockton Relief Committee. On motion, secretary was directed to compile and publish financial statement upon the Stockton receipts and disbursements as soon as possible.

Organizer Dale's Report—The weekly reports of Organizer Dale, showing a summary of his activities since the last meeting of the executive council, were read and ordered filed. Brother Dale has been working at Stockton, San Francisco and Marysville, and is at present at El Centro in the Imperial Valley.

Committee on Safety Rules—President Haggerty stated that in compliance with a request from the Industrial Accident Commission, he had appointed the following three trade unionists to serve on a general safety rules committee: D. P. Haggerty, Kenneth McLeod and Paul Scharrenberg. The general safety rules committee consists of eight members, three representing the

California Employers' Federation, three from the State Federation of Labor, one representing the casualty insurance companies, and the superintendent of safety of the Industrial Accident Commission. On motion, the appointments of President Haggerty were approved.

Publication of Year Book—The committee appointed at the last meeting of the executive council for the purpose of making arrangements for the publication of the 1915 Year Book reported having signed a contract with B. B. Rosenthal to publish said book under the usual conditions. The State Federation of Labor is to receive the sum of \$450 clear of all expenses and \$50 for postage and mailing. On motion, the committee's report was concurred in.

Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company—Vice-President Bartley stated that the before-mentioned concern was doing work at Mare Island under unfair conditions and urged that boiler makers throughout the State be requested to stay away from Mare Island.

Anti-Picketing Ordinance at Martinez—Vice-President Heckman reported upon certain work performed under unfair conditions for the Shell Company near Martinez, also that an anti-picketing ordinance had been adopted at Martinez. On motion, secretary was directed to co-operate with Brother Heckman in testing said ordinance.

The secretary submitted the following report upon the Migratory Labor fund:

Balance on hand January 1, 1915..... \$356.98

Receipts.

From California State Federation of Labor	\$200.00
From J. B. Dale, refund on Scrip Book..	2.35

\$559.33

Disbursements.

The following bills were referred to an auditing committee composed of Fred W. Heckman, T. J. Vitaich and D. J. Gorman, and were ordered paid:

J. B. Dale, organizer, salary and expense (January 1-March 31, 1915)	\$268.50
J. B. Dale, 2 Scrip Books.....	60.00
	\$328.50

Balance on hand March 31, 1915..... \$230.83

A financial statement of the State Federation, covering the period from January 1st to March 31st, 1915, was then submitted, as follows:

Balance on hand December 31, 1914..... \$2684.53

Receipts.

Receipts, January - to March 31, 1915... \$2343.56

\$5027.09

Disbursements.

Executive Council	\$ 49.55
Organizing	212.30
Office Expense	42.08
Postage and Mailing.....	54.25
Printing	206.00
Legislative Work	477.10
Rent	75.00
Salaries	496.50
Furniture and Fixtures.....	155.45
Miscellaneous	47.90

\$1816.13

Recapitulation.

Receipts

\$5027.09

Disbursements

1816.13

Balance, March 31, 1915..... \$3210.96

Audited and found correct.

JAMES E. HOPKINS,
D. J. GORMAN.

With reference to the adding machine owned jointly by the San Francisco Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor, the secretary stated that the Labor Council had purchased the State Federation's interest in said machine for

the sum of \$100. On motion, the secretary was then authorized to purchase a new Burroughs adding machine for the sum of \$225, less 2 per cent cash discount.

The following current bills were ordered paid: American Association for Labor Legislation, annual subscription, \$5; S. F. Labor Council, one-half salary of Theo. Johnson, assistant legislative agent, 3 weeks ending April 3, \$45; expense of attending executive council meeting of this date: Wm. J. McQuillan, \$6.85; T. J. Vitaich, \$6.65; H. J. Young, \$5.50; W. W. Harris, \$3.35; Harry Bartley, \$4.50; Fred W. Heckman (meetings Jan. 10th and April 18th), \$8; Burroughs Adding Machine Company, adding machine (\$225 less 2 per cent), \$220.50. Total, \$305.35.

The meeting then adjourned at 3:10 p. m., to meet at the call of the president.

Respectfully submitted,
PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary.

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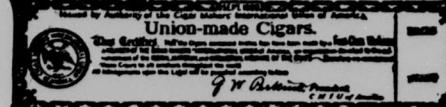


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TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT.

We have received the following from the National Relief, Defense and Development League with the information that the bill, accompanied by petitions, will be presented to the next Congress:

Whereas, There are now more than six millions of people in these United States who are in enforced idleness, and who, because of such idleness are unable to obtain the necessities of life, and which condition is principally due to the insufficient amount of current money in circulation, for use as a medium of exchange; and

Whereas, There is a great and urgent need of giving employment to those who are in enforced idleness, and of supplying money to pay them for their labor and services, so that they shall be able to obtain the necessities of life therewith; and

Whereas, It is the inherent right of every one to have, at least, an opportunity to earn a living; and

Whereas, In these United States, many millions have not the opportunity to earn a living, principally because of an insufficient amount of money in circulation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned petitioners, do hereby most earnestly call the attention of Congress to, and respectfully request its immediate action in the enactment of the following measure for the reasons herein stated, so that the people may have employment, in order that they may obtain money to aid them in procuring the necessities of life.

An act to provide a currency to pay for public work and service.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the Secretary of the Treasury to issue irredeemable treasury notes, a full legal tender, for all debts, dues, and demands, both public and private, and for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the public service may require, but not less, than the sum of five billions of dollars, all of which shall be issued within the period of time of three years, immediately following and subsequent to the date of the enactment hereof, and which shall be used in the payment of current demands upon the treasury, incurred by giving employment to those in enforced idleness, and others who may be employed in any branch of the public service, and for the usual expenses and disbursements of the government.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that the treasury notes herein directed to be issued, shall be in the denominations of one, two, five, ten and twenty dollar notes, except five hundred millions of dollars thereof, which shall be in fractional currency and in the denominations of twenty-five and fifty cent notes, to be prepared, signed, and issued in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, that the term or word "issue" shall as expressed herein, include the terms or words "to coin" or "coin," "to make" or "make," "to issue," "to reissue" or "reissue," or "made" when applied to the currency.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, that such treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed on behalf of the United States by the Treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury. Each of these officers shall keep a book or books provided for the purpose separate, full and accurate accounts showing the number, date, and amount of each treasury note so signed, and countersigned by them, respectively; and also similar accounts showing all such notes which may be paid out, received, reissued, substituted, and exchanged for worn and defaced notes, and the form shall

be the same, with a similar inscription and design thereon, as that of previous issues of such notes, and that the currency may be made in whole or in part of any metal convenient to use, other than gold and silver, such as aluminum, instead of paper or fiber, and if such currency is made of metal, then the inscription and design thereon, shall be the same as are on the silver coins.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, that in the event that any person shall present to the Secretary of the Treasury any defaced, old, torn, or worn treasury notes, he shall exchange for them new notes of the same value or denomination.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, that not less than the sum of four billions of dollars of treasury notes so issued, shall be disbursed and expended in the making of public improvements of all kinds and description.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, that public improvements shall be and consist of digging, building, constructing, and improving ship canals; dredging bays, rivers, and harbors and improving them; digging, building, constructing, and improving ditches, flumes, and canals for the purpose of reclaiming arid and other lands, and to acquire and furnish water for irrigating them; building, making, constructing, and improving bulkheads, levees, dams, weirs, and reservoirs for the purpose of impounding, gathering, holding, and reserving water, for irrigating and water power; building, making, constructing, and improving dams, dykes, levees, jetties, and bulkheads for the purpose of restraining and checking the overflowing, and the flooding of the lands adjacent to the banks of the rivers, streams, or lakes, or other streams or bodies of water; building, making, constructing, and improving all kinds or classes of trails, roads, post-roads, railways and equipping them, and other public highways, telephone and telegraph lines, and all other government improvements, and ships and other river and sea-going vessels for government service.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to begin immediately, to make such public improvements, as hereinbefore enumerated or cause them to be made through the various departments of the government according to the particular work or public service allotted to each department.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, that the minimum wage or salary for work, labor, or services, rendered and performed for the government by any person, shall not be less than in the sum of three dollars per day; and, that eight hours shall constitute a maximum day's work, labor, services rendered and performed.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, that the sum of four billions of dollars of treasury notes are hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of public improvements hereinbefore mentioned.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, that any act or acts, or parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

The men of our great cities demand, first of all, mere livelihood; next, a security therein; next, and almost as urgently, leisure and a diversified leisure. It is not fantastic to say that they demand in their inmost souls portions at least, glimpses or tastes of the life their fathers lived, the landscapes and an acquaintance with the open earth; many of them feel in the distance the sea. What chance have any of them for these things they will, and why have they not that chance? The answer is in two forms. Because there is too much difference between rich and poor and because wealth is being produced in the wrong way.—Hilaire Belloc.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915.

Two men look out from the same bars:
One sees the mud, and one the stars.
—Frederick Langbridge.

The union label is a promoter of tranquility in the industrial world, yet quietly as it does its work, it does it effectively for organized labor if its presence is demanded on articles purchased. Buy no article without the union label and it will be but a short time until there is no unemployed problem to be solved by the organized workers. Do your duty in this regard.

Senator Anderson of Orange County, one of the Senators who constantly weeps over the manner in which the employer is forced to refrain from imposing burdens upon women and children, now complains that labor representatives in Sacramento actually wear clothes to cover their nakedness and eat food like other human beings. Anderson will never be satisfied until the men and women who work for wages are compelled to lie down at night with mother earth for a couch and arise in the morning and tie about their loins a breechclout of leaves and dine on grass and nuts. Things are truly coming to a pretty pass when labor representatives wear clothing and eat food and have no badge of servitude on their persons so that they may be distinguished from the smug and complacent employer or legislator of the Anderson type. It is indeed alarming to see the democratic spirit spreading at such a rate. Shortly we may expect to see laboring men actually claiming the privilege of holding their heads up and proclaiming themselves equals of Anderson.

We have received Vol. 1, No. 1, of "The Irish American," a neatly printed, newsy, well edited twelve-page magazine, which says of its entry into the field: "'The Irish-American' enters the field as the herald of a new nation, evolved from one as old as history; with no stain or blemish on its flag, whose people have ever fought for freedom and human rights, armed and equipped with a full knowledge of present day industrial and political conditions, to fight the battle of 'the under dog,' and to destroy, by a vigorous campaign of truth, the strongholds of the pirates and human vampires who have grown rich by despoiling the public and defiant in their attitude toward their victims, while resting in fancied security on the lid of a magazine containing a most dangerous explosive—outraged public opinion." "The Irish-American" will furnish the Irish people of San Francisco what they have long needed, a publication through which they can give expression to their desires and opinions. T. J. Fitzsimons is the editor and publisher. We wish him success in his new venture.

-:- A Frank Confession -:-

That the employees of the United Railroads have just cause for complaint and that organization would enable them to demand and enforce justice is freely admitted by President Lilienthal, yet he insists that every platform man who joins the carmen's union will be summarily dismissed from the service of the corporation, and that under no circumstance will the men be allowed to organize if the company can possibly prevent such a consummation.

While making these candid statements Mr. Lilienthal asserts his sympathies are all with the workers but that his hands are tied and that he is unable to pursue any other course.

Control of the corporation rests in the hands of Eastern capitalists who know nothing whatever of conditions and who care for nothing except returns on their investments, and returns are hard to get because the treasury of the corporation has been plundered in numerous ways by a few manipulators.

If President Lilienthal's statement did nothing else it at any rate demonstrates in the plainest possible fashion that the welfare schemes inaugurated by the corporation are mere subterfuges calculated to blind employees to the demands of justice and bind them in long and ignorant slavery. It is cheaper for the corporation to operate such schemes than to pay a fair living wage and work employees reasonable hours, and those who prate about welfare work on the part of employers need but glance at the statement of Mr. Lilienthal to become convinced that this is the message it conveys.

Another significant feature of the statement is the plainness with which it sets forth that all burdens must be placed upon the back of the man who works for wages, without regard for justice. If the officers of a corporation plunder its treasury, water its stocks, waste its resources or incompetently conduct its business, labor must pay the cost of reimbursement in low pay and long hours of toil. All the sins of capital must be atoned for, not by capital, but by labor.

We are unable to understand just why such men as Mr. Lilienthal, if they are sincere in their assertions that they believe men who work are entitled to a square deal, and that they are not getting it, will permit their hands to be tied by a pack of greedmongers and wolves such as control the destinies of the United Railroads. There may be some plausible reason for it, but we confess we are so dense as to be unable to fathom the mystery.

How long are the people going to permit such injustice to be done? There might be some excuse for refraining from interference in the affairs of private concerns, but can it be said that the people should sit silently by and allow a public service corporation, created by the laws of the people and using the public thoroughfares, to treat those who do the work of the public in the scandalous manner admitted in the case of the United Railroads?

Mr. Lilienthal made no attempt to conceal the injustice being done the employees of the corporation in his conference with members of the Board of Supervisors who endeavored to have matters adjusted. He simply said: "Boys, your statements are true, and I can't answer your arguments. There can be no answer, but I am powerless in the premises so far as allowing the men to organize is concerned. They want to organize to improve their conditions and the company can not permit increases in pay or shortening of hours."

Just think this matter over carefully if you are a lover of justice and see what it means. The Municipal Railway pays platform men \$3.00 per day for eight hours' work and returns a big profit on the investment. This is an undisputed fact. Why then is it impossible for the United Railroads to treat its employees in a manner somewhat nearer to justice? Is it because the affairs of the corporation have not been honestly conducted, and if so, should the people permit public service corporation affairs to be dishonestly managed and employees and the public made to suffer as a consequence?

These are pertinent questions to be answered by those who oppose governmental regulation of corporations.

Fluctuating Sentiments

It may be, as some contend, that poor water service has had its influence in keeping factories out of San Francisco, but it is a certainty that the real estate sharks who hold manufacturing sites out of the market by asking exorbitant prices for them are to a considerably greater degree at fault.

"The hands that help are better than the lips that pray," therefore when you lift money out of your pocket to pay for purchased articles see that they are union-label articles. You may pray for the label until you are black in the face without producing the results that you can produce by simply demanding it on all your purchases.

The schemers who crowded through the amalgamation of the Tailors' Union with the seceders from the Garment Workers' Union are now busy offering excuses for so doing. The membership put its foot down firmly and the dare-devil blusterers among the officers are now cowed and seeking cover, all blaming the other fellow. It is just another instance of the bluff of the braggart getting him into trouble and showing him up.

Vice-President Marshall's reasoning was eminently sound when he asserted, in effect, that all present day efficiency schemes are destructive of freedom and democracy. That is the absolute fact. The European countries boasting the greatest efficiency have established their reputations through subordinating freedom to efficiency. If America is possessed of both freedom and efficiency it must beat out a trail of its own to the goal.

There is much to be said for Dr. Bridges' plea that language should be democratic, and that "its word-makers are the uneducated and not the educated classes." Unfortunately, with a democracy so largely confined in great cities, word-making is apt to degenerate into freaks and vulgarities. But when England was an agricultural nation, says the "Daily Chronicle," and knew the face of its own countryside, we may be pretty sure that it was the people who had the naming of plants and flowers. No mere specialist would have thought of eye-bright, lady's slipper, buttercup, heart's-ease, king-cup, or lords and ladies. These are of the soil and of the people, intimate, homely, beautiful. But if, as the laureate would seem to intimate, new inventions were given the names applied to them by the workmen who actually made them we should have some fearsome results.

Dr. N. G. Papantaropoulos of Chicago, in a recent address in that city gave the following information about his countrymen who have emigrated to the United States: "The Greeks in the United States are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Florida, and are engaged in all kinds of occupations. They usually begin working on the railroads and in the mines. As soon as they save enough money to start a business of their own, they establish candy stores or groceries. Statistics show that there are, in the United States, more than 8,000 restaurants and lunch rooms run by Greeks, 1,000 bootblack shops, 1,000 groceries, 500 flower stores, and that there are over 60,000 Greeks in factories of various kinds, and 80,000 on railroads and in mines; between 5,000 and 6,000 are waiters, 10,000 are in clerical work, and 10,000 to 15,000 are in business."

Wit at Random

Pretty Cashier—You might give me a holiday to recruit my health. My beauty is beginning to fade.

Manager—What makes you think so?

Pretty Cashier—The men are beginning to count their change.—"Stray Stories."

"I understand that you have a new motor-car."

"Yes."

"Do you drive it yourself?"

"Nobody drives it. We coax it."—Washington "Star."

Dock Hocks, our enterprising blacksmith, who cuts hair on Saturdays, is preparing to open his spring and summer barber business, and will go to Tickville to buy the calico for the long apron that goes around the neck of the customer. He used a skirt to fit down over the patrons last season, but some of them objected to it, as they want to have their hands free for protection while the work is going on.—Hogwallow "Kentuckian."

A gallant Tommy, having received from England an anonymous gift of socks, entered them at once, for he was about to undertake a heavy march. He was soon prey to the most excruciating agony, and when, a mere cripple, he drew off his foot-gear at the end of a terrible day, he discovered inside the toe of the sock what had once been a piece of stiff writing-paper, now reduced to pulp, and on it appeared in bold feminine hand the almost illegible benediction, "God bless the wearer of this pair of socks."—"Punch."

The crew of the Harpalion, one of the British ships torpedoed off Beachy Head, arrived in London yesterday. Mr. S. Harper, the second officer, describing the experiences of the crew, said the ship was sailing down the channel at the rate of about eleven and a half knots.

"We had just sat down to tea," said Mr. Harper, "at the engineers' table, and the chief engineer was saying grace. He had just uttered the words, 'For what we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful,' when there came an awful crash."—London "Times" News Item.

Sir: The Supreme Court of Illinois, in Aulger vs. the People of Illinois, 34 Ill., 486, held that the following was not a challenge to fight a duel, but seemed rather to invite one:

"Sir: It appears that a wife is your favorite of settling fuses and if so bea the case you can consider that it will sute me you are a Cowerd and darsent to except of my offer. i want the same chansse of sharpening mi nife you can set your day and I will be on hans come uplike a man chuse your man an I will chuse mine this thing must be settled iam not a cowerd."—Chicago "Tribune."

The prim young woman from New England, who was devoting herself to the education of the negro in a Southern school, told one of her small scholars to bring a bucket of water from the spring. "I ain't gwine fotch no water," he whined rebelliously.

"Oh, Eph!" she protested, "you mustn't say that. Don't you remember how I have taught you: First person, singular, I am not going; second person, you are not going; third person, he is not going. Plural: first person, we are not going; second person, you are not going; third person, they are not going. Now, Eph, do you understand it perfectly?"

"Yas'm, I un'stands—ain't nobody gwine."—A. K. A.

Miscellaneous

"VELLY GOOD STATE SONG."—HOP SIN.
By J. J. Galvin.

California, my darling, my pet, and my pride,
I love your green valleys, your steep mountain-side.

While viewing your valleys I ride in the cars;
When climbing your mountains I'm nearing the stars.

Don't go to old Ireland, where true fairies dwell;
California ones weave just as charming a spell.
They fix up their faces, and do hair in curls—
California chickens are wonderful girls.

We all love the Irish, the German and Jew,
The French and Italian—the whole doggon crew;
When Europe stops fighting, and pray it be soon,
The few that are left will come over in June.

Chore-us.

Hooray, California! Hooray for your Bear!
If you let him alone Mister Grizzly won't care.
Hooray for the Nuts that Los Angeles grows!
Hooray for the girls, and Hooray for their beaus!

The dependent man is never an independent man. One is the direct opposite of the other, and he who seeks to make men dependent, to lean upon some other man or institution destroys democracy and strengthens autocracy. The Ford Automobile Company by prying into the private lives of its employees, while its officers may believe they are doing good thereby, are weakening the foundation upon which our republican form of government must rest. Were the same tactics practiced by any large number of employers, and were the employees to submit with the docility displayed by the Ford employees, it would be but a short time until the United States was a government by employers. But thanks to the American spirit of independence Ford only gets the sheep. The men seek employment elsewhere. They have seen enough of autocratic benevolence and want none of it.

DIGNITY.

By George Matthew Adams.

There is nothing finer in a man or woman than a fine dignity—a dignity that carries with it respect, nobleness of mind and a certain positiveness of strength without any suggestion of snobbery.

True dignity is belief and not illusion.

You can put your dignity to work in almost every phase of your personal character and life. There is a dignity in self-control that makes it unnecessary to say a word. There is a dignity that can be put into every word you speak that will make your words demand respect and recognition.

Keep your dignity and your head and no man can long hold out against you.

Put dignity into your personal bearing. It will count for you everywhere you go. Dignity walks hand in hand with respect and respect frees and calms the mind.

For after all, dignity is but the expression of your mental attitude toward things.

Incorporate dignity into your work and your daily life. There is nothing more worthy of dignity than work. The humblest job can be made dignified and the humblest man or woman can dignify the job and in turn be dignified by it. Everything worth while is worthy of dignity.

FIRE INSURANCE RATING BILL.

Fire insurance is a subject in which wage earners owning their own homes are vitally interested. In this State fire insurance companies have been free to charge whatever premiums they pleased, and nothing has prevented them from practicing any kind of discrimination known to the art of insurance. The result has been that we hear frequent complaints charging unfair practices on the part of these companies. As a general rule, like in the domain of taxation, we find that the small property owners are required to pay proportionately higher premiums than large property owners, in cases where the fire risks do not warrant it. It follows, that regulatory legislation in the field of insurance should be a subject of general and widespread interest.

Senator Kehoe of Humboldt has at several sessions of the Legislature attempted to have enacted his so-called fire insurance rating bill. This bill is known at this session as Senate Bill No. 29, and in brief it provides as follows:

Every fire insurance company desiring to do business in this State will be required to file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner a copy of its rating schedule. Such schedule must embrace the formulas for ascertaining the rate charged for fire insurance written on any property to be insured, and shall contain the basis rate of the class of risk to be rated and the exposure and deficiency charges, with modification for location, climatic conditions, construction, use, occupancy, improvements, protection and policy conditions. The object is to enable the customers to know what their premiums will be. Every company will be obliged to observe its rating schedules so filed, and cannot deviate therefrom in selling insurance.

The bill further provides for an advisory rating bureau which may be established by any insurance concern for the purpose of inspecting and surveying the various municipalities and fire hazards in this State, and the means and facilities for preventing and extinguishing fires, and for the purpose of establishing fair and equitable fire insurance rates and to promote the adoption of measures to decrease the fire hazards. The business of conducting such rating bureau shall be conducted without profit but the cost of maintaining it shall be a legitimate charge in the making of fire insurance rates. Every such rating bureau shall file its rating schedules with the Insurance Commissioner. Amended or corrected rating schedules may likewise be filed, but not to go into effect until after thirty days. Any insurance company adopting such advisory rating schedules must confine itself thereto, and cannot deviate therefrom.

To secure uniformity in rating schedules, the Insurance Commissioner is required to furnish each company and each rating bureau a classification of risks and table of hazards, which shall be used as a basis of such rating schedules. All rating schedules must be constructed in accordance with said basis. No company will be permitted to adopt more than one such rating schedule in the determination of its rates.

Any property owner feeling aggrieved over a rate, may have the rate reviewed by the Insurance Commissioner. The company and the rating bureau concerned are to be notified of the hearing, likewise other parties that may be deemed interested in the proceeding. After ten days, the hearing takes place, at which certain questions are to be taken up. The first question is whether the particular schedule has been correctly applied to the risk; secondly, whether the rate is discriminatory as between different localities within the State. If it is found by the Commissioner that the rates charged are improper in either or both of these respects, the insurance company will be required to meet the objections and file a new rating schedule. Any interested person may also bring suit in the

Superior Court against the Insurance Commissioner for the purpose of reviewing the facts and the determination of the Commissioner. The Court has complete authority to affirm, modify or reverse the rulings of the Commissioner.

Violations of the act are to be considered misdemeanors punishable with a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. The fire insurance company may also be refused a license for one year if it knowingly violates the law.

Last Monday the bill was up for passage in the Senate and defeated by 24 noes to 14 ayes. A notice of reconsideration was given, but there is little hope of changing the result. For weeks the Board of Underwriters has waged a strenuous battle against the bill, and Senate desks have been flooded with letters and telegrams against the bill. The San Francisco Senators all voted against the bill. Wolfe argued that the fire insurance companies had acted very generously with our people after the 1906 fire, and that "if we discourage these companies they will withdraw their business or sell insurance only where the rates suit them."

Kehoe made one of the longest and most stirring speeches of the session in support of the bill.

"This would reduce insurance rates 7 per cent," he said. "That would make a total of \$2,000,000, and that is the purse we have hanging before us today. You can throw it to the insurance companies or to the insuring public. By your votes you shall be known. If you want to give it to the insuring public vote for the bill."

Kehoe quoted figures to show that the insurance companies took in \$15,000,000 in gross premiums in 1913 and paid only \$7,000,000 fire losses, that they took in \$10,000,000 more than they paid out for fire losses in 1912.

"The insurance companies of San Francisco are making 43 per cent on their premiums, and yet we have the strange anomaly of the entire San Francisco delegation opposing the bill. The Board of Underwriters has put a charge in the San Joaquin and San Bernardino valleys in excess of any other part of California, and I am at a loss to know why."

THE CRY FOR BREAD.

A pitiful London effect of the war is the spectacle of little children who stand outside bakers' shops through the long, cold winter's nights waiting to purchase stale bread at half-price. For some years past, certain bakers in parts of London open their shops at 6 o'clock to sell the bread baked on the previous day, and in consequence of the recent war increases in the price of bread in England, there has been added distress in the poorer quarters of the great metropolis, and as a result the children's queues to obtain the cheaper bread have got much larger. Poor parents send their children to the shops in the middle of the night, in order that they may get a good place in the queue, and be sure of obtaining the supply of daily bread for the family. These poor children can be seen in the pouring rain or the falling snow, huddled together like sheep for mutual protection from the cold. Most of them are in rags and tatters and frequently barefooted. The bakers refuse to alter their early hours for selling stale bread, because they do not want to upset their regular custom by permitting ragged children to come into their shops during regular trading hours, but the growth of the bread queue since the war started has directed public attention to the scandal of permitting children to spend nearly half their nights in the streets during the winter months. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is endeavoring to induce the bakers to refuse to sell stale bread in the early morning to children at all.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis held a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and muster them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock is your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door whine at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks.

The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - - NEW YORK

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

The regular weekly session of the Board of Directors was held Tuesday, May 27, 1915, President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Reinstated to membership: I. Mars, Miss C. Bellaire, F. L. Forster, Miss B. T. Anderson, H. T. Rice, L. J. Murphy, J. McClellan, M. Abraham, W. A. Sabin, U. Waldrop, J. Vannucci, J. B. Sympson, C. Dowski, M. M. Myers, F. Bacchione, F. Neuberger, D. M. Williams.

Owing to an oversight on our part, we neglected to make mention of the fact of the marriage of our genial Financial Secretary, Mr. C. H. King, to Miss Kathlyn O'Neil, a Richmond district society belle, at Star of the Sea Church, on Easter Sunday. Immediately following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. King wended their way to the southland, where the honeymoon was spent.

The Empress theater has enlarged its orchestra by the addition of two more instruments, making the largest orchestra in the city for this class of vaudeville. Manager Sid Grauman is responsible for conditions, as it was due to his effort that the additional men were engaged. It has always been the policy of both D. J. and Sid Grauman to make their orchestra a feature and, incidentally, it may be remarked that the Graumans make a success in the show business.

G. F. Howes was run down by a jitney bus at Gough and Market streets on Monday night, sustaining severe lacerations of the face and several body bruises. The driver went on his way, leaving his victim lying helpless in the roadway. Another case of "modern civilized inhumanity."

The American Federation of Musicians will hold their annual convention in San Francisco the week of May 10th. Headquarters will be maintained at the Argonaut Hotel. The convention will hold its sessions at the Knights of Columbus hall, Golden Gate avenue. The committee has provided unique and novel entertainment for the delegates and their ladies during the week, commencing with a reception at the Hotel Argonaut, Sunday, May 9th, 8.30 p. m. Members are invited to attend.

Monday noon a parade from the hotel to the hall, headed by a monster band, will be held. The convention will be addressed by Governor Johnson, Mayor Rolph, Supervisor Gallagher, President Greenbaum, International President Carothers and President Emeritus J. N. Weber. Tuesday an excursion to Mt. Tamalpais, with luncheon at the Tavern and return by way of Muir Woods, has been provided. A reduced fare has been secured, and members desiring to take the trip will please communicate with Chairman Matheson.

Thursday has been set aside as Exposition day, or rather, Musicians' day at the Exposition.

Special programs will be provided, and a banquet at Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone Park, where the Symphony orchestra of 80 men, under the able leadership of Max Bendix, will render a special program. Members desiring reservation at the banquet will please communicate with Frank Borgel.

Friday night "The Big Dogs" will have full control. The ladies will be entertained with sight-seeing trips to Golden Gate Park, Presidio, Cliff House, Berkeley University, Greek theater, a ride through Piedmont, and Claremont, returning by way of San Leandro, which will be in cherry blossom at that season. Exposition and theater parties have also been promised.

Members desiring further information can receive same from W. Belard.

THE WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST.
By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner.

I sat recently in the House of Representatives and heard the Hon. Augustus Gardner, of Massachusetts, make the statement upon his responsibility as a member of the American Congress that "if war were to break out today, it would be found that our coast defenses have not sufficient ammunition for an hour's fight."

Whether or not Mr. Gardner's statement is correct, I cannot say, because I do not know; but this I do know, that we do not have the ammunition and armament that we have paid for and should have in return for the countless millions of dollars of the American people's money that have been expended from the public treasury.

I mean to say that those army and navy officers who do the purchasing of war munitions and who are paid a salary by the people and are trusted by the people to see that the government receives a dollar's worth of material for every dollar expended, have permitted a ring of ammunition manufacturers to outrageously overcharge Uncle Sam for armor, guns, powder and munitions in general.

For instance, the War Department in 1913 purchased seven thousand 4.7-inch shrapnel from the ammunition ring, paying \$25.26 each therefor. At the same time precisely the same shrapnel was being manufactured in the Government-owned Frankford arsenal for \$15.45, all overhead charges included.

Mr. Average Citizen, are you willing that the public officials at the War Department who are spending your money should pay \$25.26 for an article that they could have manufactured in Government plants for \$15.45?

This instance is not the exception; it is the rule. The army and navy officers in twenty years have purchased \$175,000,000 worth of armor, armament and munitions from four firms which have a monopoly in this country on the manufacture of such supplies, and have paid this grasping war trust from 20 to 60 per cent more than the same articles could have been manufactured for in Government plants.

As the result of frequently repeated statements similar to that made by Mr. Gardner, the average citizen is at last beginning to ask: "What becomes of the \$250,000,000 that is being spent annually on our army and navy? Who, pray, is getting the money?"

And it is time the people are beginning to show anxiety, because their money has been squandered like water, and unless Mr. Average Citizen wakes up and removes the wool from his eyes it is going to continue to be squandered.

The American people have never been let into the secret of who the profitmakers are in the traffic of war and preparation for war in this country, and the methods by which they help themselves at the public trough. I will go further and venture the assertion that not thirty members of Congress know the identity of the select ring of patriots-for-profit into whose pockets the millions of the masses are pouring, which gentlemen have a water-tight monopoly in this country on the traffic of war trading, and who have drawn down every penny of \$50,000,000 in excessive and extortionate profits from the Government by direct virtue of their influential friends in the army and navy, and in Congress. Lest any gentlemen in high places should resent the implication of being friends of the War Trust, I hasten at the outset to concede their contentions that they are patriots—yes, all of them.

Congress can investigate the War Trust until it is black in the face, and it will get nowhere. The Secretary of the Navy can try as he will to get someone to underbid the armor ring, either in

this country or abroad, and he will not be able to able to escape it.

Armor, armament and munition contractors are not big enough fools to cut each other's throats. Their business is to supply for a gigantic profit the wherewithal for the peoples of the earth to enjoy a monopoly of throat cutting and the pulling of limb from limb. As for themselves, they do not indulge in price-cutting warfare. Their game is purely profit-making. They start the ball rolling by making nations distrustful of one another, and then in inducing them to overprepare for war. Does anyone doubt that if the European nations had not been so overprepared for war they would have been so willing to have entered into it?

QUALIFICATION FOR JURORS.

After a reconsideration had been had as a matter of senatorial courtesy, the two bills which are to remove the property qualification from jurors were passed last Tuesday with the assistance of a call of the Senate. On the final vote there was only the necessary twenty-one votes necessary to pass, which were recorded in favor. Senator Gerdes of San Francisco voted "No." Senator Tyrrell of Alameda made a gallant fight for this bill, coming to the rescue of Senator Wolfe when the latter was hard pressed, with a list of States which have already abolished the property qualification. This was the most convincing argument made, as it showed California to be about the least progressive of all the States in this particular regard. As we have a progressive Governor, it is expected that the bill will be signed and become a law. It provides that the names of jurors may be taken from the great register, and that each juror be required to be a resident of the county for at least two years.

One may be right, another mistaken; but if I have more strength than my brother, it shall be employed to support, not oppress, his weakness; if I have more light, it shall be used to guide, not to dazzle him.—Burke.

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San Francisco

UNION HATS**"YOU KNOW ME"**

"Your Hatler"
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Friday, April 30, 1915.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 2, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Brouillet excused; Delegate Ricker appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Street R. R. Employees No. 677, O. W. Murrell, N. H. Treanor. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Telegram from Bro. Brouillet, in reference to twelve-year term of Superior judges. Minutes of the State Federation of Labor. From Retail Delivery Drivers and Bill Posters, inclosing donations for Bottle Caners. From Steam Engineers, inclosing donation of \$25 for Schmidt and Caplan fund. From Glove Workers' Union, stating it was unable to contribute to the Schmidt and Caplan fund.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Elevator Conductors, inclosing copy of amended by-laws. From Grocery Clerks' Union, application for a boycott on the store of Fred L. Atzeroth, 599 Eighth avenue. From Milkmen's Union, relative to jurisdiction. From Bartenders' Union, request for a boycott on the Old Crow saloon, 755 Market street.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Glove Workers' Union, requesting assistance in organizing the Standard Glove Works.

Referred to Secretary—From Office Employees' Union, relative to telephone operator in the City and County Hospital.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Legislative Agent Brouillet, copy of bill dealing with fire insurance in this State. Resolutions submitted by Delegate Fleischman (Cooks) in reference to Spring Valley Water question.

Request Complied With—From Central Labor Council of Sacramento, inclosing copy of resolutions relative to free text books for high schools. From California State Highway Commission, requesting Council to send representative to conference to be held Monday, April 26th, at 2:30 p. m., Rialto building, in reference to work of said commission.

Reports of Unions—Riggers and Stevedores—Will hold a special meeting Sunday, April 25th. Retail Clerks—Are making an effort to unionize stores and requested a demand for the Clerks' card when making purchases. Milkmen—Reported the Mayfield Dairy now fair to organization. Fishermen—Have signed agreement with packers for \$1 increase at Karluck. Shoe Clerks—Requested correction on cards being distributed relative to union stores, so that union shoe store in Mission might be included. Electrical Workers—Requested unionists when having telephones repaired to ask the man for his card.

Label Section—Minutes were filed.

Executive Committee—Communication from Tailors No. 2, requesting Council to take action in reference to certain contractors within the organization; Bros. Murphy and O'Connell were appointed to appear at the next meeting of the union. On the request of the Retail Butchers' Association for hearing before the executive committee, a sub-committee consisting of Bros. Haggerty and O'Connell were appointed to visit the Butchers' Union to advise with it on the subject matter. On the request of the Theatrical Federation for a boycott on the American Theatre, committee was informed the matter had been adjusted and therefore recommended the communication be filed. Report of committee concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that the

question of jurisdiction between the Auto and Carriage Painters and the Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 6 be referred to the A. F. of L. for a decision and that unions write their internationals on the subject. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported a vacancy on the committee as Bro. Fourtner had been withdrawn as a delegate from his union. Nominations will be held next Friday evening.

New Business—Moved that the Council indorse the Lyon Child Labor bill, dealing with the selling of newspapers, etc. Amendment, that the matter be referred to the law and legislative committee; amendment carried.

Moved that the firm of Levi Strauss Company be placed on the "unfair list" of this Council; carried.

Moved that this Council authorizes its officers to underwrite loan of five thousand dollars from the Teamsters' Union No. 85 for Hall Association; carried.

Receipts—Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$12; Federal Employees, \$12; Office Employees, \$12; Elevator Conductors, \$12; Material Teamsters, \$24; Beer Drivers, \$16; Stage Employees, \$8; Steam Shovelmen, \$8; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Hatters, \$4; Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary, \$12; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Laundry Workers, \$40; Janitors, \$8; Switchmen, \$4; Tailors No. 400, \$4; Carriage Workers, \$4; Donations for Bottle Caners, \$55; Schmidt and Caplan Fund, \$36.50; Label Section, \$7. Total receipts, \$357.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$35; A. W. Brouillet, \$42; Bottle Caners, \$55; Label Section, \$7. Total expenses, \$235.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label when making purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held April 21, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:35 p. m. The president and vice-president being absent Bro. French was elected chairman for the evening.

Roll Call of Officers—President S. Roman and Vice-President L. C. Walden were noted absent; the latter excused, sickness.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Credentials—From Pile Drivers' Union No. 77 for T. F. Wheeler and G. F. Loser. Credentials received and delegates seated.

Communications—From Union Label Trades Department, stating that they have sent the desired union label trades directory. From the Women's Union Label League of Fresno, stating that they have received the slides and will send them back as soon as they are through with them. From the treasurer of Bookbinders, enclosing check for dues, thereby acknowledging that bill received by the Section was correct. All these communications ordered filed.

Bills—Mrs. A. T. Wulff, as organizer for Ladies' Auxiliary, \$6.

Reports of Unions—Delegate from Janitors' Union reported that he announced to his union the whist party given by the Ladies' Auxiliary on April 26th. Grocery Clerks reported they have donated \$1 merchandise order to the Ladies' Auxiliary and that more of their members wear the button than heretofore, due most likely, to the fact that there is a demand for the same. Glove Workers reported that A. S. Bloch, 2650 Mission street, has donated a pair of gloves to the Ladies' Auxiliary. Retail Clerks reported

that they are giving out cards on the back of which are printed stores that employ their members. Garment Workers reported that they have requested the Labor Council to levy a boycott on Levi Strauss Company, also announcing that this firm handles prison-made garments.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee

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Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

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PERSONAL LIBERTY

IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,

As a guarantee that it is Union Made

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increasing the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Label Shirts and Underwear

WE SELL

BELL BRAND UNION LABEL COLLARS AND CUFFS
HANSEN'S UNION LABEL GLOVES
UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

reported that it has instructed the secretary to send communications to the Labor and Building Trades Councils requesting them to urge the organizations as yet not affiliated with the Section to do so; the committee also recommended that the secretary be instructed to have a book of registry in the Assembly Hall of the Temple where every member that goes or is willing to go out visiting the various unions in behalf of the label, card and button should register, and a warrant be drawn for 50 cents for each member doing so; report received and recommendation concurred in; Bro. Desepete wished to be recorded as voting No.

Secretary reported that he had a sign made announcing the whist party and placed the same in the elevator in the Temple; he also reported that Sister Suter and himself had visited stores in the Mission district in behalf of the label and that they were actually shown the door by M. Schmitt, 2086 Mission street, when he was asked to discontinue carrying Levi Strauss products.

Trustees reported favorably on bill and the same was ordered paid.

New Business—Bro. Loser of the Pile Drivers' Union was appointed on the Agitation Committee and Bro. Stevens volunteered to help to go visiting unions. The minutes of the meeting held by the Ladies' Auxiliary were read and received, and ordered filed. By motion, Bro. Guth was appointed a committee of one to co-operate with the committee of the Garment Workers and Retail Clerks to visit the merchants in the city. Bro. P. J. Byrne of Boot and Shoe Workers addressed the delegates. Secretary was instructed to have cards made announcing the whist party and have them placed in the Building Trades Temple and Carpenters' Hall, if he gets permission to do so.

Meeting adjourned at 11 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
E. GUTH, Secretary.

SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN.

The most important industrial education survey undertaken up to the present time will be begun this spring in Cleveland, Ohio, under the auspices of the Cleveland Foundation. It forms part of a general survey of all phases of the city's educational activities, to be conducted under the direction of Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Russell Sage Foundation. The industrial inquiry includes an analysis of industrial processes in all the more important manufacturing industries of Cleveland and a careful study of such trade conditions as demand and supply of labor in the various occupations, wages, hours of labor, occupational diseases, unemployment, apprenticeship, opportunities for advancement, and educational needs of industrial workers. The object of the survey is the formulation of a constructive program of vocational education based on definite and comprehensive knowledge of existing trade conditions. It is expected that the survey will be completed by the end of the year.

Arrangements have been concluded for an industrial survey of the same general type and scope in the city of Minneapolis, to be conducted by the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. The work will be begun in May, under the general charge of Dr. C. A. Prosser, secretary of the society.

I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which, as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and an ornament thereunto.—Bacon.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

THE WORLD-WIDE WAR TRUST. By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner.

Why has the War Department been paying the ring \$17.50 for a 3.8 inch common shrapnel when it can manufacture and is manufacturing the identical article at Frankford for \$7.94? Seventeen dollars and fifty cents is more than twice \$7.94. The government could manufacture two shrapnels for the price it has been paying the private manufacturers for one and have \$1.62 remaining to the people's credit on each transaction. Is it any wonder we do not have as much ammunition as we should have for the money that has been expended? It is the public funds that are being spent here, and the people have a right to have these questions answered.

We are manufacturing a 31-second combination fuse in the government arsenal for \$2.92 for which we have been paying the ring \$7.

These illustrations are not exceptional, as I will endeavor to show by the fact that on a contract given to Frankford Arsenal for ammunition valued at \$1,900,064 we are saving \$979,840; or, in other words, we are saving approximately \$1,000,000 on a \$2,000,000 order as compared with what it would have cost had that contract been awarded the ammunition ring.

In a recent speech before Congress, President Wilson stated that "like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent." Surely no such thought was in the minds of the army and navy officials who have been doing the purchasing for those departments.

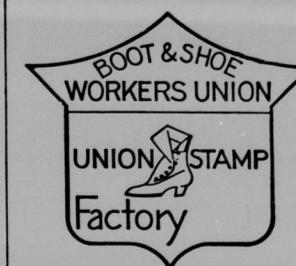
Realizing the government was being overcharged for turbine rotary drums, Secretary of the Navy Daniels—who, with one exception, is the only Secretary of the Navy that I can find any trace of who has ever made a real fight to escape the extortions of the armor and ammunition rings—induced an independent English firm to submit a bid. The Bethlehem and Midvale companies bid \$169,568 and \$160,272, respectively, while the English firm offered to furnish the drums for \$57,436, a saving of \$102,836 to the government over the lowest bid of the ring. I am not referring now to armor, because the Secretary has not been able to obtain armor abroad.

Recently the Secretary awarded a contract for building 100 torpedo flasks, including heads. He induced a new firm to slip in with a bid, and was able to purchase for \$58,246 materials which under normal conditions would have cost \$115,075. The bids of the Bethlehem and Midvale companies, under real competitive bidding, showed a reduction of 44 per cent as compared with bids for similar forgings submitted by these companies only four months previous.

Personally, I believe that these officers who, in the expenditure of the people's money, have been paying \$115,075 for supplies which could have been obtained for \$58,246, should, somewhere or in some manner, be required to make a public accounting for their acts. The thing that riles the blood concerning the manner in which the millions have been squandered by our army and navy officers is that this money did not come from the pockets of the rich, but that it has been wrung from the poorest of the poor. All of these wasted millions have been collected by a tax on the things that the people eat, wear, and use, none of it having been collected by direct taxation, but every cent of it having come through the custom-houses and internal-revenue offices, which means that the people have been paying the cost of militarism in the form of increased cost of living.

Only those who have helped themselves know how to help others and to respect their right to help themselves.—George Bernard Shaw.

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

Assets	\$58,584,596.93
Deposits	55,676,513.19
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,908,083.74
Employees' Pension Fund	188,521.05
Number of Depositors	66,442

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

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Rye

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APRIL, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson, Cassidy Co., The.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....	311 Battery
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullaney & Co., George.....	2197 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	15th and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) tS. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Stanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	18 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(123) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co..... 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(232) Torbet, P..... 69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co..... S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial

(235) Mitchell Post Card Co..... 3363 Army

(26) Roesch Co., Louis..... Fifteenth and Mission

(229) Halpin Lithograph Co..... 440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency..... 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance..... 1672 Haight

(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..... 340 Sansome

(8) *Bulletin..... 767 Market

(121) *California Demokrat..... Cor. Annie and Jessie

(11) *Call and Post, The..... New Montg'my & Jessie

(40) *Chronicle..... Chronicle Building

(123) *L'Italia Daily News..... 118 Columbus Ave.

(41) Coast Seamen's Journal..... 59 Clay

(25) *Daily News..... 340 Ninth

(94) *Journal of Commerce..... Cor. Annie and Jessie

(21) Labor Clarion..... 316 Fourteenth

(141) *La Voce del Popolo..... 641 Stevenson

(57) *Leader, The..... 643 Stevenson

(149) North Beach Record..... 453 Columbus Ave.

(144) Organized Labor..... 1122 Mission

(156) Pacific Coast Merchant..... 423 Sacramento

(61) *Recorder, The..... 643 Stevenson

(32) *Richmond Record, The..... 5716 Geary

(7) *Star, The..... 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room..... 348A Sansome

(103) Lyons, J. F..... 330 Jackson

(122) Periodical Press Room..... 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm..... 16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co..... 573 Mission

(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....

..... 109 New Montgomery

(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co..... 53 Third

(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..... 563 Clay

(202) Congdon Process Engraver..... 311 Battery

(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co..... 118 Columbus Ave.

(198) San Francisco Engraving Co..... 48 Third

(199) Sierra Art and Engraving..... 343 Front

(207) Western Process Engraving Co..... 76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co..... 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co..... 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co..... 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co..... 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.

California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.

Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.

Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Pacific Box Factory.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.

Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.

San Francisco "Examiner."

Schmidt Lithograph Company.

Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.

Southern Pacific Company.

The Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.

United Cigar Stores.

Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.

White Lunch Cafeteria.

Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Last Sunday's meeting of the union was unusually well attended, the membership evincing a keen interest in the nominations for officers for the coming year. Four applications for membership were received and two new members were initiated. The application of Thomas Hartman for admission to the Union Printers' Home, which was approved by No. 21 at its meeting in March, received favorable consideration at the hands of the admission committee of the board of trustees of the Home and Mr. Hartman departed this week for Colorado Springs. W. E. Pitschke resigned as a member of the executive committee, having accepted a position in Oakland. Notice was received from the director of congresses that August 5th has been officially designated as International Typographical Union day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

A communication was received from the executive council, giving notice that on Wednesday, May 26th, annual election day, a referendum proposition would be presented to the membership for the purpose of instructing the council regarding its future course under the provisions of the Houston amendment (so-called) to the constitution. A special assessment of 10 cents per member was ordered on April earnings for such of the members who earn \$40 or more during the month. This assessment is for the relief of members of a sister typographical union.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing year follow:

President—Geo. A. Tracy, J. W. Kelly.

First vice-president—Benj. Schonhoff, J. V. Tonkin.

Second vice-president—F. F. Bebergall, Geo. C. Thrasher.

Secretary-treasurer—L. Michelson, D. W. McAlleese.

Executive committee (three to be elected)—H. Smith, H. L. Cunningham, Miss May McKinley, J. F. Newman, W. G. King, A. E. Bellamy, Philip Johnson.

Trustee—J. W. Mullen.

Reading clerk—Mrs. Hawkes-Bennett.

Sergeant-at-arms—T. M. McGowan.

Auditing committee—J. O. Kennard, W. M. Mappin, J. L. Hanscom, C. W. Cody.

Delegates to International convention at Los Angeles—H. A. Parry, Jas. P. Olwell, B. F. Wise, A. A. Schulze, Mrs. Hawkes-Bennett, Wm. Groom, W. G. King.

Alternate delegates—Mrs. Craig Leek, Wm. Reilly, M. J. McDonnell, C. W. Cody.

Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council (two to be elected)—L. Michelson, W. M. Mappin, Benj. Schonhoff.

Delegates to San Francisco Labor Council (ten to be elected)—L. Michelson, Geo. A. Tracy, A. A. Schulze, W. M. Mappin, J. W. Mullen, Wm. G. Hoffman, J. J

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets, Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2.30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.

Bear Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bear Bottlers No. 233—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.

Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chausseurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue, S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McClelland, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Housersmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hards—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commerical.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, midnight, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet by motion of union, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third, John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguere, 2444 Polk.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the week the following San Francisco unionists passed to the great beyond: Thomas Gunderson of the sailors, Wilhelm Rehm of the stationery engineers, William H. Dunn of the bricklayers, Milton J. Moye of the teamsters, Peter Grote of the carpenters, William H. Hennessy of the riggers and stevedores, Harry A. Taylor of the locomotive engineers, August Lindberg of the sailors, C. W. Wilkinson of the printers.

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Personal and Local

A decision has been received from the International Union directing the local Joint Executive Board of the Culinary Crafts to reseat the Waitresses' local, which was unseated some time ago for refusing to comply with a mandate they insisted the joint board could not legally issue. The waitresses are heralding the decision as a great victory for them.

The William O'Bryan benefit ball of Boiler Makers' Union No. 205 will be held in the Auditorium of the new Labor Temple tomorrow evening, May 1st. Admission 25 cents, ladies free.

A grand picnic will be given by the joint locals of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of the Bay Cities, Locals 2, 80, 266, 354, 400, at Grand Canyon Park, Richmond, Sunday, May 16, 1915. Union music; prizes for sports of all kinds; refreshments of all kinds served in the park. Admission 25 cents, children under 12 years free. Boat leaves Ferry Key Route 9:20 and every 20 minutes. Change car at Fortieth street and San Pablo avenue for Richmond.

The Theatrical Stage Employees' Union has elected William G. Rusk and Benjamin Williams delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

Next Sunday, May 2d, the Butchers' Unions, Locals 115 and 508 of San Francisco will hold their annual picnic at Grand Canyon Park, Richmond. These two locals represent all the toilers of the butcher craft, and they have combined to entertain all who attend. There will be numerous prizes, and dancing in the newly-finished pavilion will continue all day. Music will be furnished by the Fitzgerald orchestra.

An ordinance governing the construction, installation, operation and maintenance of passenger elevators has been prepared by the law and legislative committee and will be introduced at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors next Monday. This action is being taken in an effort to safeguard citizens and prevent another accident such as occurred in the California-Pacific building. D. J. Murphy, Edward Poole, E. A. Stern, A. L. Moon and C. S. Applegate have been selected to present the arguments for the adoption of the ordinance to the Board of Supervisors.

Bakers' Union No. 24 will hold its 29th annual picnic and May-day festival at Grand Canyon Park on Wednesday, May 5th. Dancing and many amusement features have been included in the program.

The Theatrical Federation of San Francisco has requested the Labor Council to levy a boycott on the American Theatre. The request has been referred to the executive committee.

Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 400 at its last meeting initiated two members and received three applications. A committee was appointed to assist General Organizer Wm. Lennefelt to organize the ready-to-wear stores now working under "open shop" conditions.

At the request of the Garment Workers' Union, the firm of Levi Strauss has been placed upon the unfair list by the Labor Council.

There are yet 18 members of the Bottle Caners' Union out on strike against the Illinois Pacific Glass Co. The strikers are receiving substantial donations from the unions in the city. Their cause is a particularly worthy one and the support being given the strike is well merited.

Printed on the reverse side of a fac-simile of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association card, the Shoe Clerks have compiled a list of union shoe stores in San Francisco. The cards are being widely circulated among the union men and women of the city in an attempt to confine the organized labor trade to union stores.

Resolutions condemning Supervisor Fred Suhr, elected on the Union Labor ticket, for his action in voting to award the contract for city printing to the Neal Publishing Company, which is not authorized to use the union label, were unanimously adopted by the Labor Council last Friday night and will be given the widest publicity.

Otto Schulke, chairman of a committee of 25 appointed by the Barbers' Union to institute an organizing campaign, reports that the efforts of the committee have been very successful. Many shops in the local field have been unionized as a result of the work.

OPPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum bill for next week is composed of a number of the most brilliant stars of the vaudeville stage. Homer B. Mason, declared by the New York critics to be the best comedian of his kind on the stage, and Marguerite Keeler, a popular actress of charm, vivacity and ability, will appear in a new one-act play entitled "Married" by Porter Emerson Brown. "Married" is a vaudeville gem. Gertrude Long, an English prima donna who prefers to be a singing comedienne, despite the fact that her fine voice would easily gain for her success in operatic roles, will offer a singing act the idea of which is unusual but which it is not considered expedient to disclose in advance. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wilde, the famous English shadowgraphists from the Coliseum, London, will introduce animated shadows. They not only produce upon a sheet animated pictures, but also show in silhouette various celebrities. Mabelle Sherman and Arthur Uttry will delight with dainty bits of musical comedy. Harry Cooper, with the assistance of Charles Henderson, will repeat his musical comedy skit, "The Mail Carrier." Sylvester Schaffer, the most widely discussed artist in vaudeville and the man who does everything and everything well, will close his engagement with this program.

APPRENTICE BILL OPPOSED.

Monday night the Assembly Committee on Capital and Labor, in compliance with a resolution introduced in the Assembly by Cary of Fresno, reported out the Owens apprentice bill with a recommendation that it should not pass. This measure which is aimed at a fundamental principle of organized labor, was passed in the Senate a fortnight ago, but was tabled by the Assembly committee last week. It is designed to remove all restrictions upon the number of apprentices admitted to any trade. The proponents of the bill made a tremendous fuss when the labor and capital committeemen of the Assembly decided to sidetrack it, and threatened to put it on the ballot by initiative petition unless it were brought to a vote on the floor. Those opposing it are confident that it will be defeated in the Assembly.

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